

PRESIDENT LAUDS RACE IN SPEECH TO CONGRESS

Head of Nation Declares There Are 50,000 On Federal Payroll—Says Congress Should Enact Law Against Lynching

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier.)
By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—President Coolidge praised the accomplishments of the Negro, gave figures to show the extent of his government employment, approved of his management of the United States Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., and recommended enactment of anti-lynching legislation in his message to the Congress delivered Tuesday.

No other race has accomplished as much in the same length of time, he told the Congress. Negroes, he said, have come up from slavery to be prominent in education, the professions, art, science, agriculture, banking and commerce.

Fifty thousand Negroes are on the payroll of the Federal government, he declared. Their pay amounts to \$50,000,000 a year. They have also received presidential appointments. They are in charge of the entire management and control of the Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., and their conduct of this institution has taken high rank.

Notwithstanding their accomplishments, the President said, they are still the victims of mob violence. They are especially the target of the "foul crime of lynching." He recommended to the Congress that it enact any legislation it can under the Constitution to wipe out lynching.

Only two races were singled out by the President for special treatment in his message. One was the Negro. The other was the American Indian. That portion of his message dealing with the Negro is as follows:

"History does not anywhere record so much progress in the same length of time as that which has been accomplished by the Negro race in the United States since the Emancipation Proclamation. They have come up from slavery to be prominent in

without serious detriment to our great economic structure."

Government economy has resulted in a reduction of the national debt, making tax reduction possible. Further tax reduction should be mainly for the purpose of removing inequalities. "The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended a measure which would give us a much better balanced system of taxation and without oppression produce sufficient revenue. It has my complete support."

Our national defense should be continued on a scale to maintain peace with others. This country should not engage in the "Old World policy of competitive armaments." Army aviation is being developed. The Army needs to be better housed. The Navy needs submarines, airplane carriers and a material addition to its force of cruisers.

Government operation of a merchant marine has proved a failure, the President advised the Congress. He recommends that present vessels be kept in repair and disposed of as rapidly as possible.

"A rapid growth is taking place in aeronautics," President Coolidge declared. Private enterprise is interested in opening up aviation service to Mexico and Central and South America.

National participation in providing good roads should be confined to trunk-line systems, the President believes. Authority should be given by law to provide South American countries with engineering advisers for the construction of roads and bridges just as this country has supplied them with military and naval advisers, the President recommended.

Conditions in the Philippine Islands have been steadily improved, the President reported. Fair progress is being made in Porto Rico. President Coolidge, however, does not approve of giving the Porto Ricans authority to elect a governor. He made no mention of the Virgin Islands in his discussion of insular possessions.

"The past year has been a marked improvement in the general condition of agriculture," the President reported. No plan of farm relief, he said, will be of any permanent value to the farmer which does not assist him to work out his own salvation socially and economically. Government price fixing is unsound. A government subsidy is bound to result in disaster.

The main problem is one of dealing with a surplus of production. The President favors a reduction of the surplus acreage. He recommended to the Congress the setting up of a Federal board or commission of able and experienced men in marketing, the granting of equal advantages under this board to the various agricultural commodities and sections of the country, the giving of encouragement to the co-operative movement in agriculture, and the providing of a revolving loan fund at a moderate rate of interest for the necessary financing.

Regarding flood control the President recommended that "legislation

by this Congress should be confined to our principal and most pressing problem, the lower Mississippi, considering tributaries only so far as they materially affect the main flood problem." A survey of the whole situation has been made and is embodied in a report with recommendations for future flood control. This report by the Engineer Corps of the Army will be submitted to the Congress. It calls for a raising and strengthening of the dike system with provision for emergency spillways and improvements for the benefit of navigation.

Special aid for the reconstruction of highways in New England States which suffered from heavy rainfall and high water, may be necessary. A considerable sum of money through the regular channels of the Department of Agriculture will be available for this purpose.

The Federal authorities, the President declared, propose to discharge their obligation for enforcement of the prohibition laws to the full extent of their ability.

"To advance the time when the Indians may become self-sustaining," President Coolidge believes that "the Federal Government should continue to improve the facilities for their care, and as rapidly as possible turn its responsibility over to the States."

He recommended "legislation authorizing a system of fuel administration and the appointment by the President of a Board of Mediation and Conciliation in case of actual or threatened interruption of production" in the coal industry.

Railroad consolidation must be accomplished in order to increase the efficiency of transportation and decrease its cost to the shipper. The President favors legislation to simplify the necessary procedure to secure agreements and arrangements for consolidation.

The National Government should continue to encourage and foster education. The President favors the establishment of a separate Department of Education with a member of the Cabinet at its head.

Our relations with other countries have been improved within the year. The President hopes that all differences with Mexico may be settled without interference with the friendly relationship between the two Governments. Naval and marine forces have been sent to China to protect the lives and property of our citizens. Our diplomatic and military officers are effecting a settlement between the contending parties in Nicaragua.

The President concluded his message with a prophecy that America will work out its own destiny. He said:

"Our country has made much progress. But it has taken, and will continue to take, much effort. Competition will be keen, the temptation to selfishness and arrogance will be severe, the provocations to deal harshly with weaker peoples will be many. All of these are embraced in the opportunity for true greatness. They will be overbalanced by co-operation, by generosity, and a spirit of neighborly kindness. The forces of the universe are taking humanity in that direction. In doing good, in walking humbly, in sustaining its own people, in ministering to other nations, America will work out its own mighty destiny."

Progress of the Negro-1927.
POST-STANDARD
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

APR 22 1927

NEGRO ADVANCE HISTORY'S BEST

Progress of Last 60 Years

Reviewed by Dr. Richard
Wallace Hogue.

PREJUDICE IS OBSTACLE

Strides in Education and
Other Lines Made Despite
Great Handicap.

"Never in the history of the world has any race in the same length of time made such progress in physical, intellectual and moral improvement as the colored race has done in the last 60 years," according to Dr. James Hardy Dillard, a distinguished white man of Virginia who was quoted by Dr. Richard Wallace Hogue last night in an address on "Negro Progress in the South" at the supper meeting of the Commonweal club.

Dr. Hogue reviewed the progress of the Negroes from 1807, pointing out the tremendous obstacles and prejudice they are constantly fighting against. They have made phenomenal strides in education, considering their economic status, and have been aided largely by their persistent aspirations, according to the speaker. In North Carolina the state appropriation for education has increased from \$225,000 to \$4,000,000 in 11 years.

Government Responsible.

"Our government is responsible for the fact of their citizenship while our laws and customs create and control the conditions under which they must live. Surely, therefore, a deeper interest and a more enlightened attitude are our most immediate primary obligation toward them, as well as toward ourselves. Until that obligation is more widely recognized, we can have but a faint and doubtful sense of national self-respect," and the sooner we strike the right note in understanding the Negroes, the sooner the problem will be solved, Dr. Hogue believes.

Modern books and plays present the Negro as irresponsible, the "perpetrator of brutal crimes, the subject of elemental superstition and the ob-

ject of a merciless fate or the victim of piteous ignorance and abject hopelessness," all of which is a gross misconception, according to the speaker. They fail to give proper recognition to the heroic struggle that the American Negro is making.

Tells of Commission Work.

The most hopeful answer to the question regarding the present situation of race relations in the south, is the work of the commission on interracial co-operation, he said. It is represented in 800 counties in the south and works to bring together the best white and colored people in the various communities who "frankly face all points of friction and danger and seek to obviate them."

Dr. Hogue summed up the progress of the Negroes with statistics: 90 per cent were illiterate in 1865, now only 20 per cent are illiterate; their aggregate wealth has increased from \$20,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 in the same period of time, all this in the face of monstrous handicaps and difficulties.

Announce Essay Contest On Progress of Negroes

By Associated Press.

ATLANTA, March 2.—The commission on inter-racial co-operation announces an essay contest for high school students on the subject: "Negro progress since the Civil War." Cash prizes will be awarded to writers of the three best papers, which are to be submitted on or before May 1.

"The purpose of these awards," says the commission, is to encourage the study of this subject by high school boys and girls."

Suggestions and data for the use of writers will be furnished, the commission says, to any applicant.

NEGRO PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Northern criticism of the South's manner of handling the negro question sometimes seems to ignore conditions of which the South itself is acutely aware. The North notes, with a touch of self-righteousness, injustice or cruelty to the Southern negro. In fairness and hopefulness it should also observe the remarkable progress he is making through intelligent help received from the whites. Southern newspapers just now are filled with accounts of the fairs, demonstrations and exhibitions of university extension work displaying the results of the past year's work. Reading such records should be an obligation as well as satisfaction.

The University of North Carolina has recently published a booklet devoted entirely to a study of the condition and progress of the negroes of that State. Of the 209 accredited negro high schools in the South, North Carolina leads with twenty-five. Almost half of the boys and girls who begin the four years' course remain to finish it. Along with a better education goes improvement in farm work, in home conditions and in business. The Southern Workman noted in a recent issue a great increase in the number of colored men and women working as insurance and real estate agents, as clerks and saleswomen in stores, as decorators, window dressers, demonstrators, opticians and commercial travelers.

A few examples of exhibits at the annual Southeastern Fair, held in Atlanta, will give a notion of what is going on in other Southern States. Begun twelve years ago with one small table, it has grown to a space of 20,000 square feet, occupying a whole floor of the agricultural building. The greatest variety and the best exhibits came from those sections where extension workers are in the field. School exhibits included a vast amount of conventional work—"pictures, maps, posters, essays, historical sketches and the like; and very beautiful work, too." Grouped under domestic science were sewing, which included everything from the simplest needlework to men's tailored suits; and cooking, with bread, rolls, cake, pie and canned goods in endless variety. The boys and men were represented by furniture, brick work, engines and many different farm products.

To encourage the growing of diversified crops is one purpose of the extension workers, or demonstrators, as they are sometimes called. That they are succeeding in obviating the dangers of the one-crop system is evident in the variety of the farm displays. The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, reporting these, said: "Wonderful meat displays from Peach and Houston, fine corn and bacon from Clarke and other counties, and endless arrays of sorghum, soy beans, alfalfa, tobacco, oats, eggs, peanuts, pecans, melons, fruits and vegetables * * * were

"unmistakable evidence that the lesson is being learned."

In making the homes pleasanter the women are not behind the men in ambition. The same paper says of their exhibit: "The most unlikely resources had been utilized to make the home more livable—beautiful baskets fashioned from pine needles, pine cones, sweet gum burs, corn shucks and willow twigs; tasteful rugs and even attractive suits and dresses made of fertilizer bags; mats made from corn shucks, attractive cases from bottles, and cups from tin cans." These and other displays had been sent by girls and women trained by the home demonstration agents.

Sometimes the school, sometimes the State, and sometimes the Federal Government provides these men and women who give practical training to the children in the daytime and to their parents at night. The Smith-Hughes agricultural teachers are sent to any school which is willing to pay half the salary, the Federal Government paying the other half. In addition to attention to work and home these teachers stimulate an interest in health, sanitation, wholesome food and fresh air. Friendly and liberal aid from white people of the South has had much to do with the marked development of the colored people.

SOUTH AFRICAN VISITOR NOTES PROGRESS HERE

Thinks American Negroes
Have Made Advance In
All Lines

Special To Journal and Guide

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17.—"To a visitor from South Africa the progress which American Negroes have made is amazing, almost beyond belief," was the statement of Miss A. M. E. Exley, head of the Girl Wayfarers Association of South Africa, after a visit of three days to this city, observing the educational and economic condition of colored people. "I am especially pleased," she said, "with the fine response Negroes are making to the educational opportunities which are afforded them in this country. Their progress in this line is most encouraging to those who are working among South African natives, as an assurance of native capacity when afforded a chance."

Favorably Impressed

Miss Exley was most favorably impressed, also, with the economic progress which Negroes are making, expressing astonishment to find that they have successful banks, insurance companies, and other highly developed business institutions. "Most of our African natives," she said, "have as yet not even a knowledge of money, and of course no beginnings of such business enterprises as seem to be common among the Negroes in America. I have been greatly pleased also, to see so few traces of interracial friction or antagonism. On the contrary, it is most gratifying to observe the degree in which the two races seem to be working together harmoniously and for the common welfare."

"I am glad I came South," she concluded, "because what I have seen here will be most helpful to me when I get back to South Africa. I am afraid, however, that I shall find it difficult to make my friends believe the things I tell them."

HERALD
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Rise Of Negro Greatest In World History

Progress in Fifty Years
Outstrips That of
Other Races

The American Negro is making a historic struggle, in the opinion of Dr. Richard Wallace Hogue, a speaker last night before the Commonweal Club of Syracuse.

No race has ever made similar progress mentally, morally and physically in a little over half a century, the speaker quoted Dr. James H. Dillard of Virginia as saying of the blacks in the United States.

The Negro is misrepresented in print as the perpetrator of brutal crimes, the subject of elemental superstitions and the object of a merciless fate or the victim of piteous ignorance and abject helplessness, the speaker said.

The speaker quoted statistics to the effect that illiteracy among the group has decreased from 90 per cent at the time of the war between the States to about 20 per cent today, while its wealth has grown from about \$20,000,000 to two billions.

All the gain has been accomplished, it was asserted, over great handicaps and surmounting obstacles. All is due to "the persistent aspirations of the people, the speaker said."

The government is responsible for the American citizenship of the blacks and our laws and customs give rise to the social and economic conditions under which they must live and an enlightened attitude with regard to them is a primary obligation, he concluded.

NEGRO MAKES RAPID STRIDES

It is generally recognized that not until the thirteenth amendment, declaring slavery abolished, was adopted were the newly freed negroes of the United States given the opportunity to enter upon an era of progress. The thirteenth amendment was adopted on December 18, 1865, and thirteen days later the whites and the negroes of the south entered into an agreement for the former to furnish the land and the latter the labor to the end that they both might live. Thus, both white and black men set out to rebuild a war-ridden and wasted southland. In this program of rebuilding the negro not only furnished the labor to till the soil, but in various other ways contributed very largely to the substantial growth of this section. And, although working under many disadvantages, he has made a most remarkable progress.

Tilling the soil on vast plantations throughout the country having been the first task assigned negro slaves upon their arrival in this country, it would naturally be expected that the newly freed slaves would be most proficient farmers. For a long number of years, after the abolition of slavery, farming was their chief industry, and many negroes amassed large fortunes from their activities in agriculture. The majority of them were very thrifty and by great sacrifice were able to send their children to school to become educated along other lines. It was these pioneers in the southern fields that made it possible for negroes to make the progress along other lines that they have made.

Beginning as tenants, the negro farmers of the south have steadily advanced until now 30 per cent. of their own farm lands to the value of approximately \$650,000,000. Through the untiring efforts of 275 negro demonstration agents in the south, negro farming has greatly improved. The negro farmers have been taught modern scientific methods of farming. They have been shown the advantage of improving the sanitary conditions about the home and the benefits derived therefrom. And, the result has been that, although there has been a heavy migration from the farming districts of the south to the industrial centers of the north, improvement of negro farming has steadily continued. The value of farm lands owned by negro farmers has shown a yearly increase, and today a large portion of the total wealth of the negroes of the United States is counted in farm land.

Education Progress.

In 1866, 90 per cent. of the negro population of this country was illiterate. Small bands of devout northern men and women and good southern white people set about the task of educating the newly freed slaves. This was an enormous task, but the negro being eager for learning made

the task somewhat easier, and today only 10 per cent. of the negro population of this country is illiterate. The majority of their teachers are negro men and women. There are today 500 colleges and normal schools for the training of negro boys. There are 2,150,000 negro students in the public school systems of this country. There are 48,000 negro men and women who train the young of their race. Negroes own \$40,000,000 worth of school property, and there is spent yearly \$37,000,000 for negro education, of which amount \$3,000,000 is raised by negroes themselves.

The development of business among negroes has furnished one of the most complex problems in negro life, yet a survey of negro business of today will reveal a most amazing progress. In view of the great competition offered by enormous capital and a solicitation of negro patronage by concerns not owned by negroes, the negro business man had a hard struggle upwards. However, today there are 70,000 negroes engaged in the operation of business enterprises of various sorts, with an annual income of over \$1,500,000,000. Negro business men all over the United States have organized themselves into the National Negro Business league that meets each year to discuss topics on all phases of business and to demonstrate new methods for enlarging present businesses and opportunities for engaging in new enterprises. During the past few years the National Negro Finance corporation was organized with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, with headquarters in Durham, N. C. The purpose of this corporation is to encourage negroes to enter into the business world by loaning them money to establish legitimate businesses or to strengthen businesses already existing.

The most substantial progress made by negroes in the business world has been made in the insurance field. Negro insurance companies were the outgrowth of sick and death benefits. The first old line legal reserve insurance company to be organized by negroes was organized in Atlanta, the Standard Life Insurance company.

Today there are seven negro insurance companies that issue old line legal reserve policies, with total assets of approximately \$15,000,000. These companies furnish employment for thousands of negro men and women. Their total income amounts to approximately \$25,000,000. Besides the old line legal reserve companies there have been shown the advantage of companies operated by negroes improving the sanitary conditions about the home and the benefits derived therefrom. And, the result has been that, although there has been a heavy migration from the farming districts of the south to the industrial centers of the north, improvement of negro farming has steadily continued. The value of farm lands owned by negro farmers has shown a yearly increase, and today a large portion of the total wealth of the negroes of the United States is counted in farm land.

In banking, the negro has made remarkable progress. There are 73 negro banks in the United States capitalized at \$6,250,000, with resources of \$20,000,000 and doing an annual business of approximately \$100,000,000. There are seven negro banks in Georgia doing a large annual business.

There are 47,000 negro churches in the United States, with 5,000,000 communicants; 46,000 Sunday schools and 3,000,000 Sunday school scholars. These churches own property valued at approximately \$98,500,000, and contribute yearly over \$350,000 for home mission work and \$200,000 a year for foreign mission work. Practically every denomination supports a publishing house that furnishes religious literature for their various churches and employment to thousands of negro men and women.

GREENSBORO N. C.

ISSUE OF

THE NEGRO IS MAKING PROGRESS IN REPUBLIC

Dr. Jackson Delivers an Eloquent Address Before The Local Rotary Club.

NEW DIRECTORS CHOSEN

The Greensboro Rotary club, meeting yesterday at the Hylmore tea room, heard real elegance. It was a talk on race relations by Vice President W. C. Jackson, of the North Carolina College for Women that was closely packed with knowledge and wisdom. The presentation was fascinating, powerful. At the close of the address a rising vote of thanks was added to such applause as the club seldom gives. Announcement was made of the result of the balloting for directors. The following were declared elected: Charles M. Ketchum, Claude Kiser, S. A. Linderman, Dr. H. H. Ogburn, Park Stratford. The directors will today elect officers.

A Georgian, coming to Greensboro some 20 years ago, Professor Jackson, President Oettinger said in introducing the speaker, soon won the respect and devotion of the city, are now given him throughout the state. He has been a leader in betterment enterprises of community and state, and is chairman of the North Carolina division of the commission in inter-racial co-operation, the work of which was his subject. The selection, Professor Jackson said, was at the request of Mr. Oettinger, and one that he perhaps would not have made for the occasion, as so many of the club members were already informed in the subject. He disclaimed appearance as an attorney for the plaintiff; he is more interested in the subject from the standpoint of his own race. The major responsibility for conditions, past, present and future, is the white's.

These considerations were first presented: The negro is here to stay. He is a human being. One-tenth of the population, 11,000,000 are negroes; in North Carolina there are about 800,000; in Greensboro 10,000 or 12,000. He is an integral part of American life. It is impossible to interpret American history without him; for good or for evil, whether one likes it or not, has been and will continue to be a part of the national life.

There are inherent differences. Prior to 1865 the negro was the property, and to property is not attributed moral preception or responsibility.

bility. The family life of the negro was in slavery practically annihilated. Most important, there is a vast difference in status amongst negroes, themselves, which white people are prone entirely to disregard. The race's progress is indicated by such considerations as these: They had 12,000 homes in 1866, and have 700,000 now; then 21,000 were in business, now there are 70,000; they then owned practically no land, now 22,000 are land owners. They are rapidly becoming land owners, and land-ownership is a thing of vital national import. They have 73 banks, with six and a half million dollars capital. They have 35 insurance companies, the greatest one at Durham. There are of the race 1,000 lawyers, 4,000 doctors, 1,200 dentists, 4,000 nurses, they have 400 papers and magazines. To their race belongs one of the three foremost tenors of the world and one of the seven or eight best contralto voices. Belasco, the official says a good part of the future of the American stage is with the negro. Academy.

"I mention these things," said Professor Jackson, "by way of state-introduction to the people of Elmira, not by way of argument." is a student at the Academy. In a brief but comprehensive manner that he knows the negro, and indeed he has outlined the splendid in the world manifests a disposition to intellectual, moral and religious progress of the colored race in this country during the past century, the negro of necessity knows far more of the white. We knew the old-time negro; the negro of today is a wholly different. The racial contacts are between the worst and best elements of the two races.

What of the task before us? It contains the problems of health and housing, negro concerns directly important to the white population. There are the economic and labor problems; education, and justice in the courts.

"What can we do?" the speaker asked. "We can inform ourselves, and shape public opinion for a square deal for this race, which is a responsibility that cannot in anywise be escaped. We can promote good will in racial contacts. We can assist the co-operative agencies. The inter-racial commission is now especially considering the working out of some way, satisfactory to everybody, whereby motor-stage transportation may be available to negroes.

There is no solution to the "race problem," there is no solution, in the ordinary sense, to any live, dynamic, genuine social problem. But there can be and must be adjustment.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

FEB 27 1927

Praises Work Colored Folks

An exceptionally interesting article on the "Progress of the American Negro," by the Rev. George B. Williams, Elmira's "Fighting Parson," appears in the current issue of The Vindex, the official publication of the Elmira Free Academy.

Mr. Williams, who needs no introduction to the people of Elmira, is a student at the Academy. In a brief but comprehensive manner that he knows the negro, and indeed he has outlined the splendid in the world manifests a disposition to intellectual, moral and religious progress of the colored race in this country during the past century, the negro of necessity knows far more of the white. We knew the old-time negro; the negro of today is a wholly different. The racial contacts are between the worst and best elements of the two races.

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Plan \$500,000 Mem. To Negro Race

Washington, Dec. 5.—A bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the erection of a building in Washington as a memorial to the progress of the negro race will be introduced early this week by Representative J. Will Taylor, second district, he announces. While there has been discussion in the past of such a memorial, the Tennessee republican national committeeman said no definite move has been made thus far and his bill will be presented in order to bring the matter to a definite head.

Progress of the Negro-1927 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEC 12 1927 Negro Prosperity

Achievements of Thrift In Material
Gains of Genius In the Fine
Arts and the Professions
BY GEORGE NOX MCCAIN.

THE oldest and largest negro build-
ing and loan association in the
United States is in operation
here in Philadelphia. The oldest re-
ligious newspaper devoted to the negro
race in the United States has been pub-
lished for three-quarters of a century in
this city. The value of lodge buildings
and property devoted exclusively to, and
owned by, fraternal organizations among
the negro people is approximate-ly \$250,000,
which will shortly be increased to \$500,000.
One of the two principal offices of a nation-wide
insurance company managed by negroes
for negroes with assets of four million
dollars is located in Philadelphia.

During the past year a survey made
for the Research Section of the Amer-
ican Sociological Society discloses that
the value of real estate owned by ne-
groes of the United States was be-
tween \$1,800,000,000 and \$2,000,000,
000.

In the past ten years negro insurance
companies increased their assets from
\$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000. At the same
time the value of policies in force in-
creased from \$50,000,000 to \$250,
000,000.

There are seventy-three banks in the
United States owned by negroes, having
a combined capitalization of \$6,250,000
with clearings up to \$100,000,000.

There is but one negro bank run ex-
clusively for members of that race in
Philadelphia. Richard Robert Wright,
Sr., its president, is one of the prom-
inent negro citizens of Philadelphia. He
was president of the Georgia State In-
dustrial College before coming to Phila-
delphia. He is a veteran of the Span-
ish-American War; president of the Na-
tional Association of Negro Bankers.
He founded the Citizens and Southern
Banking & Trust Company, of which
he is president.

The negro migration from the south
to all sections of the United States
north of Mason & Dixon's line has
affected Philadelphia proportionally with
other cities. In the decade from 1910
to 1920, the negro population of Phila-
delphia increased 58 per cent., viz.: from
84,459 to 134,229 souls.

The largest increase in any city in
the country was Akron, Ohio, 786 per
cent. Next was Detroit where it reaches
623 per cent.: Youngstown, Ohio, fol-
lowed with 224 per cent. The smallest
increase in negro population was At-
lantic City, 11 per cent. Other cities
which ran over 100 per cent. were Chi-
cago, Cleveland, Hartford, Milwaukee
and Toledo.

Since the early part of 1923, when
there was a secondary migration from
the south, it is estimated that at least
250,000 additional southern negroes
were added to the population of the
north and west.

The result of a survey by the Arm-
strong Association of this city, fixes
the present colored population of the
city at approximately 185,000.

A remarkable demonstration recently
occurred at the funeral in New York
of Florence Mills, internationally known
negro comedienne and singer. Tributes
from newspapers, magazines, critics and
individuals in public life, in England
and France, as well as in this country,
testified to her popularity and talent.

Not even the late gifted Paul Dunbar,
the oldest re-leading poet of his race, attained such
a position in the affections of his people.
Another figure of prominence is Ro-
land Hayes, the noted negro tenor. Like
Florence Mills, he worked himself from
nothing to a leading place. He is the
minstrel of his race; its sweet singer;
he has been acclaimed as a great singer
by critical audiences here and in Europe.
The number of negro men and women
whose talent has gained them a place
in the large theatrical circuit, as grad-
uates from negro comedy and burlesque
companies, is increasing every year.

There is scarcely a play house in Lon-
don, Paris or Brussels devoted to vaude-
ville which does not nightly present one
"turn" by negro singers or
musicians from the United States.
One of Philadelphia's successful the-
atrical managers, John P. Gibson, has
for years managed two theatres for
negroes in Philadelphia.

William Newman, president of a firm
of caterers, began his career as a sweep-
er in the bakery of a chain restaurant
in this city years ago. He saved enough
to go in business for himself. Well
past the half-century mark, the humble
sweeper of yesterday finds himself finan-
cially estimated in figures well past the
quarter million mark.

There are twenty-seven members of
the local bar who are negroes. One of
them is a woman but recently admitted,
Sadie Tanner Mossell, wife of Raymond
Pace Alexander. She is a graduate and
Ph.D. of the University of Pennsyl-
vania, a granddaughter of the noted
Bishop Tanner of the A. M. E. Church,
and a niece of the celebrated artist,
Henry Tanner, who has exhibited in
the Paris Salon for years.

The negro lawyers of this city may
properly be divided into two classes—
the old school and the new. Of the
former is John C. Asbury, who has been
practicing for forty years. George Mit-
chell has seen thirty-five years of serv-
ice, and G. Edward Dickerson and Wil-
liam H. Fuller a lesser time.

At the head of the new school is
Raymond Pace Alexander, who has as-
sociated with him a staff of four assist-
ants, of whom are John Francis Wil-
liams, a Yale man and former editor of
the Yale Law Review, and Maceo C.
Hubbard, a Harvard graduate.

E. Washington Rhodes, assistant
United States District Attorney, and
John W. Sparks, assistant City Solic-
itor, are also officeholders of the younger
element. All of them are college-bred
men.

In medicine, Dr. N. F. Mossell, head
of the staff of the Frederick Douglass
Memorial Hospital, who organized that
institution thirty-two years ago, is a
physician of long experience.

Dr. John P. Turner, a former vice
president of the National Negro Medical
Association; Dr. Henry M. Minton, Dr.
Preston M. Edwards, Dr. J. Q. Mc-
Dougal, Dr. R. W. Emery, Dr. F. Harry
Barnes, Dr. Tamlin L. Powell and Dr.
William H. Warrick are other leaders
among the two hundred physicians of
the race practicing in this city. Doctors
McDougal, Barnes and Edwards are
specialists in their profession.

Of pharmacists there are about fifty,
of whom twenty-five own and operate
their own drug stores. Dr. J. M. Mar-
quess, one of the latter, was formerly
president of the Oklahoma Colored Nor-
mal College.

The dental profession is represented
by approximately fifty graduates, prom-
inent among whom are: Dr. Samuel
Christmas, Dr. Charles Dorsey and Dr.
Lovell, who with others, have recently
organized a dental society whose stand-
ards and code of ethics are of the high-
est.

There are principals of colored
schools; one of the architects of the race
was awarded the contract for the monu-
ment to the negro soldiers of the World
War shortly to be erected.

There are two weekly newspapers
published by and for the negro popu-
lation—The Tribune, the oldest, and the
Public Journal. There are also several
religious newspapers.

Richard Robert Wright, Jr., has been
editor of the Christian Recorder for
nineteen years. He received his degree
of Ph. D. from the University of Penn-
sylvania, and LL. D. from Wilberforce
University. He is editor of the "Ency-
clopedia of African Methodism," and
other works, and is a Bachelor of Di-
vinity from the University of Chicago.

A movement has been inaugurated
in the past year by means of group
meetings in the various colored churches
where lectures and talks are delivered
on economy and thrift, and it is meet-
ing with noticeable results.

Negro building contractors have put
over large building operations. One of
these, Frederick Massieh, has a con-
tract for an apartment house to cost
\$186,000. Another, Lewis B. Thomp-
son, was formerly director of industries
in the Georgia State College.

There are hundreds of small con-
tractors, jobbers, who take sub-contracts
for carpentry, bricklaying, painting and
masonry. They are artisans who have
been trained in the South by appren-
ticeship or trade or manual training
schools.

The Rev. Matthew Anderson is head
of the Berean Industrial School, an
Independent Trade School which has
been established for the benefit of color-
ed youth who desire to better their
condition by learning trades. Its suc-
cess thus far is said to be very en-
couraging.

Offers Cash Prizes For Best Essays on Progress of Negro

Atlanta, Ga., March 30.—The
Commission on Interracial Co-op-
eration, with headquarters in At-
lanta, has announced the offer of
three cash prizes of \$50, \$30 and
\$20, for the best papers by high
school students on "Negro Progress
Since the Civil War." According
to the announcement, the papers
submitted must not exceed one
thousand words in length and each
must bear name, address, school,
and grade of the student submit-
ting it. The contest closes May 1,
and all papers must be handed in
or postmarked not later than that
date. The commission has pre-
pared a pamphlet embodying sug-
gestions and data, which will be
sent on request to teachers and
students interested. In announc-
ing the competition the commission
says:

"Ambassador James Bryce has
said that in an equal length of time
no other group ever made so great
progress as the Negroes of America
have made since the Civil War.
The record is highly creditable to
both races, and should be to both
a source of pride and of mutual ap-
preciation and good will. The com-
mission's purpose in offering these
prizes is to encourage the study
of this subject by high school boys
and girls of both races. To this
end, the co-operation of principals
and teachers of high schools and
leaders of high school groups is ear-
nestly requested, in the effort to
enlist as many young people as pos-
sible."

PRIZES FOR HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS

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Interracial Cooperation, with
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on request to teachers and stu-
dents interested.

Garrison Cites Negro Progress

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—Pub-
lic opinion of the Negro must un-
dergo a marked revision, Lloyd
Garrison of New York, told the
National Urban League in annual
conference here last week. Gar-
rison is a great grandson of Wil-
liam Lloyd Garrison.

Although the present generation
is but the third since slavery Gar-
rison said, more than 700,000 Ne-
groes own their homes. They or-
erate seventy-three banks in this
country, with \$100,000,000 in as-
sets. They control several large
insurance companies.

Negroes have led in the classes
at Williams, Harvard, Pennsyl-
vania and Yale, Garrison pointed
out. The Negro number of un-
der-graduates is seven times great-
er than five years ago.

Progress of Southern Negro Lauded by Dr. E. H. Brookes

"More than anything else, the League of Nations needs the participation of some great power not directly interested in European politics, a part which the United States could play better than any other nation," according to Dr. E. H. Brookes, of Pretoria, South Africa, one of the three delegates from the South African union to the recent League of Nations assembly, who spent a few days this week in Atlanta. "In general I was quite well satisfied with the recent league assembly," continued Dr. Brookes, "feeling that it did all that could be expected under the circumstances. More than ever I was impressed with its need and its permanence, though conscious, of course, of its imperfections. I was impressed with the tremendous respect felt over there for your president, Woodrow Wilson, and with the feeling that America's absence from the assembly is a distinct misfortune for the league."

Dr. Brookes is head of the department of political science in the University of South Africa, located at Pretoria, and is spending several weeks in the United States, studying educational conditions, with special relation to negro education and the study of race relations in white colleges. Asked for a statement as to his observations of interracial conditions in this country as compared with those in the South African union, Dr. Brookes said:

Impressed With Progress.

"I have been especially struck with the magnitude of private benefactions and state appropriations for the education of negroes in America, and with the remarkable educational and economic progress which the race has made in this country. In South Africa native education is still largely in the hands of mission boards, with schools heavily subsidized by the government. Most of these schools are elementary, of course, but there are a few good high schools and one government institution of college grade. The enrollment of the latter, however, are responding just as other students do, and even in the native college the same examinations and the same degrees are given as in the case of white students. We have reason to be quite optimistic as to the ability of the native to acquire education and profit by it."

"As yet we have nothing that parallels at all the remarkable economic progress which negroes have made in America—no negro business or financial enterprises, and not yet very much entry into the field of skilled labor. Heretofore I had not been confident of the native's ability to succeed in business, but I am going back very much more optimistic on this point because of my observations here."

Preserve Native Language.

"Our effort is to preserve the native languages and culture with a view to making of the people good Africans rather than poor Europeans. To this end the churches are contributing greatly. Nearly half the population are nominally Christians, and the native churches are rapidly moving toward self-support and self-direction. The A. M. E. church of your county

has established one of the most important of the independent denominational groups, and Max Yergan, an American negro representing the Y. M. C. A., has done a widespread and excellent work."

"Having observed the effectiveness of the interracial movement developed in your south land, leaders in South Africa have for three or four years been promoting a similar movement for the improvement of local conditions, the influencing of helpful legislation, and the removal of bitterness and antagonism. This movement has the support of the government's commission on native affairs, and has been achieving very satisfactory results. Our experience leads us to believe that the principles and methods of this movement are sound and effective."

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

Negro Achievement week is being observed by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity from November 15 through November 20. During this week members of the fraternity will appear before various groups for the purpose of relating the outstanding contributions negroes have made toward American civilization. Many newspaper and magazine articles are also conveying this message of the negro's struggle for a higher place of recognition. There are sixty-seven chapters of this fraternity, distributed throughout the United States and Canada.

In all economic fields participated in by the negro there are steady and consistent gains with the exception of agriculture perhaps. Recent migrations north and to the cities are no doubt responsible for fewer purchases of farm land. Report on urban property purchases show a decided increase. Despite these movements to urban centers, negroes still own about 25,000,000 acres of land. According to the negro year book in 1923, negroes in Georgia owned 1,632,863 acres of land assessed at \$15,567,057, the value of their city property was \$20,179,465; and the total assessed valuation of all their property was \$48,233,541. The negroes of Virginia, in 1923, owned \$20,065,409 worth of city property, while the total valuation of all their property in 1923 was \$68,354,407. The negroes of North Carolina in 1923, owned 1,652,389 acres of land assessed at \$48,343,205, the value of their city property was \$30,332,118, and the total assessed valuation of all their property was \$102,435,904.

Truxton, Va., built by the United States government during the recent war at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, located just over the city line of Portsmouth, Va., was purchased by a syndicate of negro financiers for approximately \$145,000. The transaction was a cash one. The town is served by the Portsmouth electric line and other transportation facilities are furnished by a belt line that connects with all of the main lines entering Norfolk and Portsmouth.

In Dermatology there is Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, of Chicago, who has

NEGROES' PROGRESS IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY RACE SAYS SENATOR WALSH

"It Is A Progress That Has Never Been Equalled In The History of the World By Any Race," Declares Congressman in Speech at School Fete.

NEW YORK, Mar., 30. —United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts praised the progress of Colored American and expressed the opinion that its racial problems would find solution in education, in his address Sunday at a mass meeting for the support of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute at Public School 90, 225 West 147th Street. The meeting was in connection with a campaign to raise funds for the maintenance of the institute and its work.

Calling Negro Most Progressive In his address Senator Walsh declared:

"I am very much interested in the Cardinal Gibbons School. First of all as an American, because the purpose of this school is to help to leadership men and women of this group that constitute millions of our population.

The progress which our
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

DEC 7 1927

The Negro.

"History does not anywhere record so much progress made in the same length of time as that which has been accomplished by the negro race in the United States since the Emancipation Proclamation. They have come up from slavery to be prominent in education, the professions, art, science, agriculture, banking, and commerce. It is estimated that 50,000 of them are on the government pay rolls, drawing about \$50,000,000 each year. They have been the recipients of presidential appointments and their professional ability has arisen to a sufficiently high plane so that they have been intrusted with the entire management and control of the great veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, where their conduct has taken high rank. They have shown that they have been worthy of all the encouragement which they have received. Nevertheless, they are too often subjected to thoughtless and inconsiderate treatment, unworthy alike of the white or colored races. They have especially been made the target of the foul crime of lynching. For several years these acts of unlawful violence had been diminishing. In the last year they have shown an increase. Every principle of order and law and liberty is opposed to this crime. The Congress should enact any legislation it can under the constitution to provide for its elimination.

brethren have made in the last sixty years in America is astounding. In sixty years you have come up from slavery to a position of power, influence and standing in the community. "It is a progress that has never been equalled in the history of the world by any race."

School Given 200 Acres

Other speakers were Mgr. Thomas J. O'Keefe, Professor E. A. Clark of Washington, D. C. Frederick R. Moore, Editor of The New York Age, who presided, and Victor H. Daniel, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, now the principal of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute.

The institute has been open for classes since October, 1924. It began with thirteen pupils, and now has sixty-five. A gift of 200 acres by the late Cardinal Gibbons provided it with a building site and a farm near Ridge Maryland.

KANSAS CITY, MO

DEC 6 1927
THE NEGRO

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PRIZES TO BE GIVEN FOR BEST PAPER ON "PROGRESS OF NEGRO SINCE THE WAR"

Atlanta, Ga., April 1.—The Commission of Interracial Co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta, has announced the offer of three cash prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20, for the best papers by high school students on "Negro Progress Since the Civil War." According to the announcement, the papers submitted must not exceed one thousand words in length and each must bear the name, address, school and grade of the student submitting it. The contest closes May 1st, and all papers must be handed in or postmarked not later than that date. The Commission has prepared a pamphlet embodying suggestions and data, which will be sent on request to teachers and students interested. In announcing the competition the Commission says:

"Ambassador James Bryce has said that in an equal length of time no other group ever made so great progress as the Negroes of America have made since the Civil War. The record is highly creditable to both races, and should be to both a source of pride and mutual appreciation and good will. The Commission's purpose in offering these prizes is to encourage the study of this subject by high school boys and girls of both races. To this end, the co-operation of principals and teachers of high schools and leaders in high school groups is earnestly requested, in the effort to enlist as many young people as possible."